Otter Brook New Hampshire

Otter Brook Lake Dam-Break Flood Analysis

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OTTER BROOK LAKE CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN NEW HAMPSHIRE

DAM-BREAK FLOOD ANALYSIS
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DAM-BREAK FLOOD ANALYSIS

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OTTER BROOK LAKE PROJECT DAM-BREAK FLOOD ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

This report presents the findings of a dam-break flood analysis performed for the Otter Brook Dam, an existing Corps of Engineers flood control project, which is located at Keene, New Hampshire on Otter Brook, the principal tributary of the Branch River, which in turn is a tributary of the Ashuelot River. The dam site is situated 4.9 miles above the confluence of the Branch with the Ashuelot River and about 31 miles upstream from the Ashuelot River's confluence with the Connecticut River at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. Included in the report are a description of the pertinent features of the dam, the procedure used for the analysis, the assumed dam-break conditions and resulting effect on downstream flooded areas, and the effects of varying conditions (sensitivity tests) on the resulting downstream flood. This study was not performed because of any known likelihood of a dambreak at Otter Brook Dam. Its only purpose was to provide quantitative information for emergency planning use in accordance with Corps of Engineers Regulations (ER 1130-2-419).

2. PROCEDURE

The Otter Brook dam-break analysis was made using the "National Weather Service Dam-Break Flood Forecasting Computer Model", developed by D. L. Fread, Research Hydrologist, Office of Hydrology, National Weather Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Input to the model consisted of: (a) storage characteristics of the reservoir, (b) selected geometry and duration of the breach development, and (c) hydraulic characteristics of the downstream river channel including tributary inflows, hydraulic roughness coefficients, and active and inactive flow regions. Based on the input data, the model computes the dam-break outflow hydrograph and routes it downstream. Dynamic unsteady flow routing is performed by a "honing" iterative process governed by the requirements of both the principles of conservation of mass and momentum. The analysis provides output on the attenuation of the flood hydrograph, resulting flood stages, and timing of the flood wave as it progresses downstream.

The approach used in this hypothetical dam-break analysis was to first apply the model using a selected set of conditions thought to be reasonably possible in a failure situation. The flood wave resulting from this analysis is termed the Base Flood condition. Because any one of the major variables used in the model (initial pool elevation, antecedent riverflow, time of breach development, etc.) could in fact have different values or occur in different combinations from those used in the Base Flood determination, sensitivity analyses were employed to determine the effects that changed values of these parameters have upon the resulting flood wave.

Calibration of the model was accomplished by comparing computed stage-discharge relationships with those known to exist at various locations along the river reach being modeled (i.e., at dams, streamflow gages, high watermarks, etc.).

3. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

- General. The study area extends from Otter Brook Dam, downstream along Otter Brook, the Branch River and the Ashuelot River to the Connecticut River, a distance of 31 river miles. Along the study reach, the drainage area increases from 47 square miles at Otter Brook Dam to 421 square miles at the mouth of the Ashuelot River. Major tributaries in the Ashuelot River basin include the Branch and South Branch Ashuelot Rivers. In addition to Otter Brook Dam, another Corps flood control project, Surry Mountain Dam, is located on the Ashuelot River five miles upstream from Keene, New Hampshire. Both provide flood protection for the local communities along the Ashuelot and desynchronize floodflows on the Connecticut River. Both are sources of water-based recreational facilities. A map of the Ashuelot River basin is shown on plate 1 and a map showing the relationship of the Ashuelot River projects to the Connecticut River basin is provided on plate 2.
- b. Otter Brook Dam. This dam, constructed in the city of Keene, New Hampshire by the Corps of Engineers as a single-purpose flood control project, was placed in operation in April 1958. Later, recreational activities were included as part of the reservoir management program. The project is 1 of 2 flood control reservoirs in the Ashuelot River basin and 1 of 16 flood control reservoirs within the Connecticut River basin which were built

by the Corps of Engineers. Otter Brook Dam is a rolled earth embankment structure, 1,288 feet in length and has a maximum height of 133 feet. Top width of the dam is 25 feet and the side slopes are 1V on 2.5H. A photo, general plan and cross section through the outlet works are shown on plates 3, 4 and 5. When filled to spillway crest elevation, the reservoir has a flood control capacity of 17,680 acre-feet, which is equivalent to 7.0 inches of runoff from the 47-square mile upstream drainage area. The reservoir length formed by this 274 acre pool is about 2.3 miles. Other pertinent data are listed in table 1.

c. <u>Downstream Valley</u>. Otter Brook joins Minnewawa Brook about 2.4 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam to form the Branch River. The Branch joins the Ashuelot River just downstream from its confluence with Beaver Brook and nearly 5 miles downstream from the dam. The Ashuelot River travels through three communities, Keene, Swanzey and Winchester, in downstream order, prior to reaching the Connecticut at Hinsdale. Through this reach, the river normally ranges from 50 to 100 feet in width. The flood plain is generally less than 1,000 feet in width except for the reach about 7 miles before Dickinson Dam, which is as wide as 13,000 feet.

The channel of Otter Brook and the Branch is steep and conducive to rapid runoff, falling about 210 feet in the first 5 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, with an average gradient of 53 feet/mile. An unnamed dam at river mile 3.5 is breached at elevation 499.8 feet, NGVD. This structure would have no effect on the dam failure flood wave levels and was therefore ignored.

Between river miles 5 and 9 the Ashuelot River channel meanders with a relatively small channel cross sectional area and significantly flatter gradient forming the Keene flood plain, the most predominant feature of the Ashuelot River watershed. Average gradient in this area is about 2.5 feet/ mile. Additionally, inflows from Ash Swamp Brook and the South Branch Ashuelot River contribute to discharges on the Ashuelot River in the Keene flood plain area. Incoming floodwaters are ponded in the flood plain, attenuating resultant flows downstream.

TABLE 1

OTTER BROOK LAKE PROJECT PERTINENT DATA

Location: Otter Brook, Keene, New Hampshire

Drainage Area: 47 square miles

Reservoir: Outlet Works Intake

(Invert) 683 feet NGVD Recreation Pool 701 feet NGVD

Flood Control Pool

(Spillway Crest) 781 feet NGVD

Dam: Type Rolled earth fill

Length 1288 feet Top Width 25 feet

Top Elevation 802 feet NGVD

Maximum Height 133 feet

Spillway: Type Uncontrolled, ogee

weir, chute spillway

Length 145 feet
Crest Elevation 781 feet NGVD
Surcharge 17.3 feet

Capacity 40,000 cfs

Outlet Works: Type Boston horseshoe-

shaped conduit Length 589 feet

Gates Hydraulic Slide Number 3

Size 2'6" x 4'6"

Normal Regulated

Maximum Discharge 600 cfs

Maximum Capacity at Spill-

way Crest 1,320 cfs

The average Ashuelot River gradient remains about 2.5 feet/mile until river mile 24.2 where the invert drops 245 feet in the last 5.3 miles for an average slope of 46 feet/mile to the Connecticut River. The Connecticut River from the Ashuelot River to Turners Falls Dam in Turners Falls, Massachusetts is much flatter with an average slope of about 2 feet/mile. Turners Falls Dam and the adjacent French King Gorge create a backwater effect which extends upstream into the Ashuelot River and controls stages at its lower end, below the Hinsdale and Fiske Paper Company Dam.

Otter Brook, the Branch River and the Ashuelot River are crossed by numerous state highways, railroad lines and local roads. These crossings are indicated on plan and profile sheets 1 through 3 (plates 6 through 8). Following is a brief description of the downstream dams in their order of appearance:

- (1) <u>Dickinson</u> <u>Dam</u> (also known as the Homestead Woolen Mill <u>Dam</u>). Located about 12.5 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, in Swanzey, New Hampshire, this wooden crib structure has a length of about 170 feet. With a height of about 16 feet, it has a maximum impounding capacity of about 700 acre-feet. Maximum discharge over the 160-foot long uncontrolled spillway is approximately 7,500 cfs. The upstream drainage area of 312 square miles includes the vast Keene flood plain area.
- (2) New England Box Company Dam. With an upstream drainage area of 355 square miles, this dam, located in Winchester, New Hampshire, about 22.5 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, has a crest length of approximately 100 feet. With a height of 8 feet, it has a maximum impounding capacity of 75 acre-feet.
- (3) <u>Public Service Company Dam (also known as Upper Robertson Dam)</u>. This dam, existing in a partially breached condition, is located about 26.2 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, in Winchester, New Hampshire. The drainage area is about 393 square miles and the dam height is about 5 feet.
- (4) Public Service Company Dam (also known as Robertson Dam). This rock-filled timber crib dam located in Winchester, New Hampshire, about 26.8 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, has an overall length of 150 feet

and maximum height of 17 feet. The overflow section is about 100 feet long and about 12 feet above the down-stream channel invert. The upstream drainage area is about 406 square miles. Spillway capacity with the water surface at top of dam is approximately 5,300 cfs. Top of dam and spillway crest are at about elevations 388 and 383 feet NGVD, respectively. Maximum storage at top of dam is 112 acre-feet.

- (5) Ashuelot Paper Company Dam. Located about 27.5 miles downstream from Otter Brook, in Winchester, New Hampshire, this rock-filled timber crib overflow dam has a length of about 120 feet and height about 10 feet above downstream river bottom. Maximum storage capacity is 220 acre-feet and the drainage area at the dam is 410 square miles.
- (6) <u>Canal Company Dam</u>. This dam is located in Hinsdale, New Hampshire about 28.4 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam. It has a spillway crest about 8 feet above the downstream river channel invert.
- (7) Hinsdale and Fiske Paper Company Dam. Situated about 29.2 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam with an upstream drainage area of 412 square miles, this dam has a maximum height of about 15 feet. Maximum storage capacity is 100 acre-feet at top of dam. With a crest length of about 165 feet, the maximum spillway capacity is 6,500 cfs with the water surface at top of dam.
- (8) Turners Falls Dam. This dam is located in Turners Falls, Massachusetts on the Connecticut River about 18 miles downstream from the confluence with the Ashuelot River. Used for hydroelectric generation, backwater from this dam and the adjacent French King Gorge control stages in the lower reach of the Ashuelot River. The drainage area at the dam is 7,163 square miles. Normal operating pool at the dam ranges from 175 to 185 feet NGVD. Total storage is 21,500 acre-feet, and the reservoir length is 19.7 miles.

4. ASSUMED DAM-BREAK CONDITIONS

a. General. The magnitude of a flood resulting from the hypothetical failure of Otter Brook Dam is a function of many different parameters including size of the dam and reservoir, size of the breach, initial pool level,

rate of breach formation, channel and overbank roughness and antecedent flow conditions. Engineering assumptions of conditions which could reasonably be expected to exist prior to a failure of Otter Brook Dam and which were used in the Base Flood analysis are presented below.

b. <u>Selected</u> <u>Base</u> <u>Flood</u>. Parameters and their values used in the Base Flood profile analysis are given in the following tabulation:

<u>Pre-breach</u> <u>Flow</u> - Otter Brook, Ashuelot River: flow resulting from the flood of 21-23 September 1938 after routing through flood control storage. Connecticut River: peak flow associated with the modified flood of 18-21 March 1936.

A constant flow rate of 1,500 cfs from Otter Brook Dam, slightly higher than the maximum outlet works capacity with the pool at spill-way crest, was used for this study to provide computational stability in the numerical solution technique. This discharge was used only to provide a valid computer solution; this does not reflect the normal operational procedure at the dam. The peak elevation flood profile resulting from an antecedent flow of 600 cfs, the maximum normal regulated discharge, would be almost identical.

Initial Pool Level - Otter Brook Dam: water surface at spillway crest elevation 781.0 feet, NGVD.

Breach Invert - Elevation 688 feet, NGVD

Breach Dimension - Width = 225 feet: Side
slopes = 2V on lH

Time to Complete Formation of Breach - 1 hour

<u>Downstream Channel Roughness - Manning's "n" values used range between 0.02 and 0.12</u>

Downstream Dam Failure - Due to their small impoundments and heights all downstream dams on the Ashuelot River were assumed to remain

intact. Turners Falls Dam on the Connecticut River was also assumed to remain intact.

5. RESULTS

The resulting peak stage flood profile and the areal extent of inundation for the Base Flood conditions are shown on plates 6 through 8. Timing of the peak stage and leading edge of the flood wave are also indicated on the plan and profile. Peak discharges throughout the study reach associated with the development of the peak stage profile along with discharge and stage hydrographs for three stations downstream from Otter Brook Dam are shown on plate 9. The stations are located 3.3, 12.4 and 29.1 miles downstream from the dam.

The peak dam-break discharge from Otter Brook Dam would be about 317,000 cfs, producing a rise of about 30 feet above the normal river depth at a point 0.3 mile downstream from the dam. From Otter Brook Dam to the beginning of the Keene flood plain, a distance of about 3.3 miles, the peak flow would attenuate to a flow of 270,000 cfs and the river rise would be up to approximately 46 feet above normal river stage. Just upstream from Dickinson Dam (river mile 12.4), the peak flow would reduce to 29,900 cfs with a resultant peak stage of about 10 feet above normal stage. At the Hinsdale Dam (river mile 29.1), the wave would attenuate to a flow of 23,700 cfs with an attendant maximum rise over normal depth of about 8 feet. Most of the flood wave attenuation occurs in the Keene flood plain area between 3.4 and 8 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam.

With the conservative assumption of a coincident peak stage on the Connecticut River due to the modified March 1936 flood event, the rise above normal at the mouth of the Ashuelot River would be about 31 feet. However, only about 1.7 feet of this rise would be attributed to the 23,700 cfs flow in the Ashuelot River. The remainder is due to backwater from the Connecticut River caused by Turners Falls Dam and the French King Gorge.

The dam-break analysis was terminated at the mouth of the Ashuelot River since the water surface elevation produced from the dam-break flood analysis was less than the experienced March 1936 high watermarks at this point.

6. SENSITIVITY TESTS

In addition to the analysis under the assumed Base Flood conditions, subsequent studies were made to determine the sensitivity of certain selected parameters on the resulting downstream flood. These were made by applying the model to the same data set used for the Base Flood except that one parameter was varied in each simulation. Following is a listing of the variables used in the sensitivity testing and a discussion of the results of each test.

Antecedent Flow Conditions. Base Flood analysis assumed a high flow already occurring in the river at the time of dam-break. This was considered appropriate since if a breach were to occur, it is quite conceivable that it would do so at a time of abnormally high flow condi-Antecedent flow conditions on the Ashuelot River were selected to equal the recurring record September 1938 floodflows as modified by the existing system of Corps of Engineers flood control reservoirs, namely, Surry Mountain and Otter Brook projects. At the confluence of the Ashuelot River with the Connecticut River, the stage associated with the March 1936 flood, as modified by the upstream Corps flood control reservoirs (Surry Mountain, Otter Brook, Townshend, Ball Mountain, North Springfield, North Hartland and Union Village Dams) was conservatively used.

Specifically, model input data for inflow into Otter Brook Reservoir consisted of the recessional side of the natural September 1938 flood hydrograph which was then routed through the reservoir assuming the pool was already filled to spillway crest level during the rising side of the same hydrograph. The initial and peak inflow and outflow from Otter Brook Dam's regulating gates were assumed to be constant at 1,500 cfs. This outflow was only used to provide computational stability in the numerical simulation technique and does not reflect the normal operational procedure at the dam. The peak elevation flood profile resulting from an antecedent flow of 600 cfs, the maximum normal regulated discharge, would be almost identical.

Inflows from Minnewawa and Beaver Brooks, the Ashuelot River, Ash Swamp Brook, the South Branch River

and a local drainage area all of which enter 2.4, 3.8, 4.9, 6.1, 8.0 and 23.3 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam, respectively, were also accounted for in the dambreak hydrograph routing analysis. September 1938 hydrographs for each stream were initiated at their respective rates coincident with the peak inflow to Otter Brook Dam and then continued through their accessional and recessional phases as appropriate, for the remainder of the routing analysis. Peak inflows were 3,500, 1,100, 3,700, 3,000, 9,500 and 1,100 cfs, respectively. Inflows from the Ashuelot River included the modifying effect of Surry Mountain Dam.

Antecedent inflow from the Connecticut River basin below the Ashuelot River confluence was conservatively accounted for by using the March 1936 peak flow as modified by the upstream system of flood control reservoirs.

The adopted initial antecedent flows and the comparative experienced 1938 and 1936 discharges, as applicable, are shown in table 2.

A sensitivity analysis was made assuming lower antecedent riverflows and the resulting comparative flood stages are shown on plate 10. Discharges occurring prior to onset of the 1938 flood, which were assumed to remain constant, were used as the antecedent conditions for this sensitivity test. As can be seen in the profile, although there is a substantial difference in stage between the two antecedent conditions, the resulting dam-break flood profiles show close agreement for the first 4 miles below Otter Brook Dam, thus indicating there is little sensitivity to initial flow conditions in the dam-break analysis in the reach close to the project. However, from this point downstream the difference becomes greater with the profile for the dam-break flood with low antecedent flow coinciding with the high antecedent flow profile at about river mile 24. This is primarily due to the reduced tributary inflow volumes.

b. Breach Width. The breach width was set at 225 feet for the Base Flood analysis. For sensitivity testing, two additional cases were evaluated. As shown by the comparative profiles on plate 11, the stage dropped by up to 4 feet in the first four miles downstream from the dam for a breach width of 150 feet. For a failure width of 275 feet, the inundation stage was raised up to 2 feet

TABLE 2

ANTECEDENT FLOODFLOW CONDITIONS

	Adopted Ante-		Experienced Record Floods		
Location	cedent Flows*	Flow (cfs)	<u>Date</u>		
Otter Brook		(020)			
Roxbury, NH (inflow to dam)	6,150	6,150	Sep 1938		
Ashuelot River					
Keene, NH (5.1 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam)	3,700	7,600**	Sep 1938		
Swanzey, NH (14 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam)	10,500	16,000**	Sep 1938		
Hinsdale, NH (29.1 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam)	11,900	16,200**	Sep 1938		
Connecticut River					
Hinsdale, NH (30.0 miles downstream from Otter Brook Dam)	145,600***	192,600**	Mar 1936		

^{*} Flow rate at instant of breach initiation

^{**} Estimated peak flow rate, not simultaneous with initial Otter Brook reservoir inflow rate.

^{***} It was conservatively assumed for purposes of this failure routing that this flow would be occurring on the Connecticut River simultaneously with the dam failure flood wave reaching the mouth of the Ashuelot River.

in the first 2 miles downstream from the dam. These differences diminished to virtually nothing further downstream in both instances.

- c. Failure Time. The selected duration of the breach development for the Base Flood condition was one hour. For sensitivity assessment, analyses were also made with failure times of 0.5 and 2.5 hours. These breach development durations resulted in the inundation stages shown on plate 11. The shorter time for breach formation resulted in the stage increasing up to 5 feet in the first 4 miles. In the same reach, the longer failure time caused stages to fall as much as 8 feet. In both instances the ponding in the Keene flood plain and the dam at river mile 12.5 controlled the flows such that there were essentially no changes in stage beyond river mile 5.0 for the alternative durations.
- d. Initial Pool Level. While a full reservoir condition (spillway crest, elevation 781 feet NGVD) was assumed for the Base Flood, a test of the sensitivity of the dam-break flood to initial pool level was made assuming a one-half full pool condition (elevation 735.0 feet NGVD).

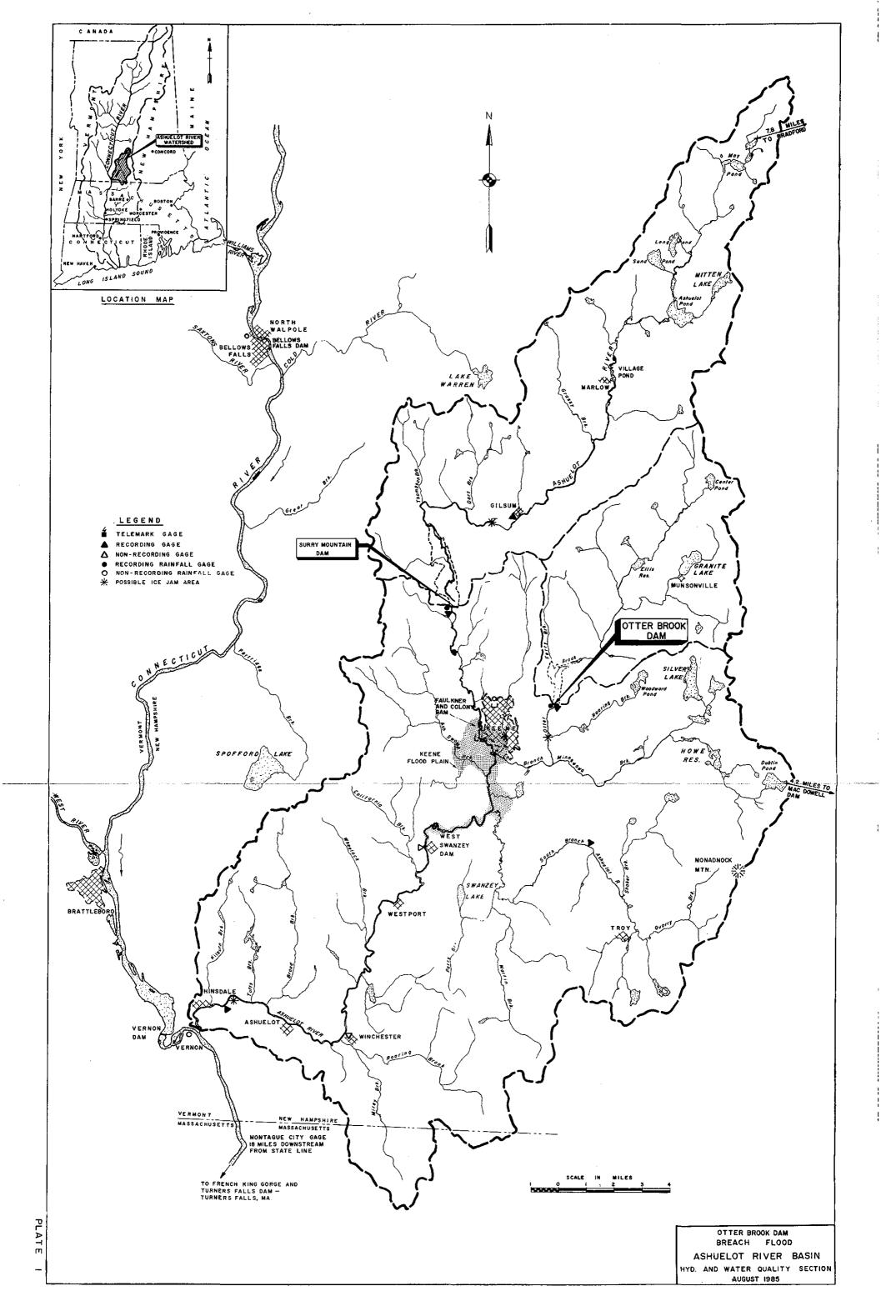
The analysis shows that discharge would decrease by 63 percent immediately below the dam. Comparative water surface profiles are shown on plate 12. Drops in stage between 10 to just under 30 feet resulted in the first four miles. From the Keene flood plain to the end of the study at Hinsdale stage reductions were 2 to 4 feet.

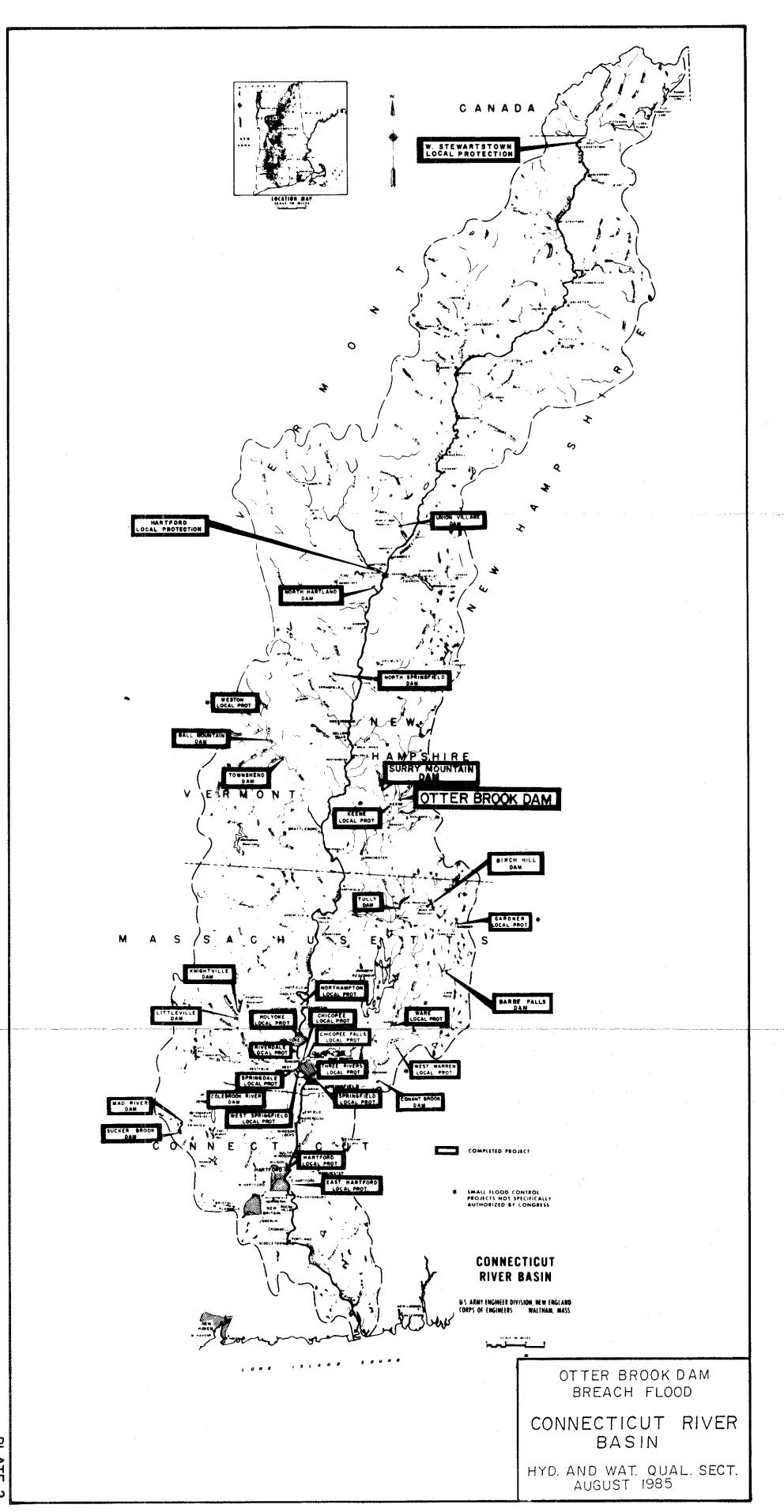
e. Channel Roughness. Sensitivity tests were made to determine the effect of Manning's "n" value on downstream flood attenuation, resulting stages and timing. Tests were made with Manning's "n" values 10 percent greater and 10 percent less than that used in the Base Flood condition. Lowering the channel roughness (smaller "n" value) resulted in faster movement of the flood wave and less attenuation. Increasing the channel roughness (greater "n" value) resulted in the reverse occurring. However, as illustrated on plate 13, the resulting variations in the downstream profiles were negligible. The most significant effect of varying the channel roughness was the difference in timing of the peak flood stage. At the lower end of the Ashuelot River, in Hinsdale, this timing varied from approximately 15-1/2 to 17-1/4 hours

for the lowest and highest "n" values, respectively. By comparison, the time of the peak flood stage at Hinsdale for the base flood is about 16-1/4 hours.

7. DISCUSSION

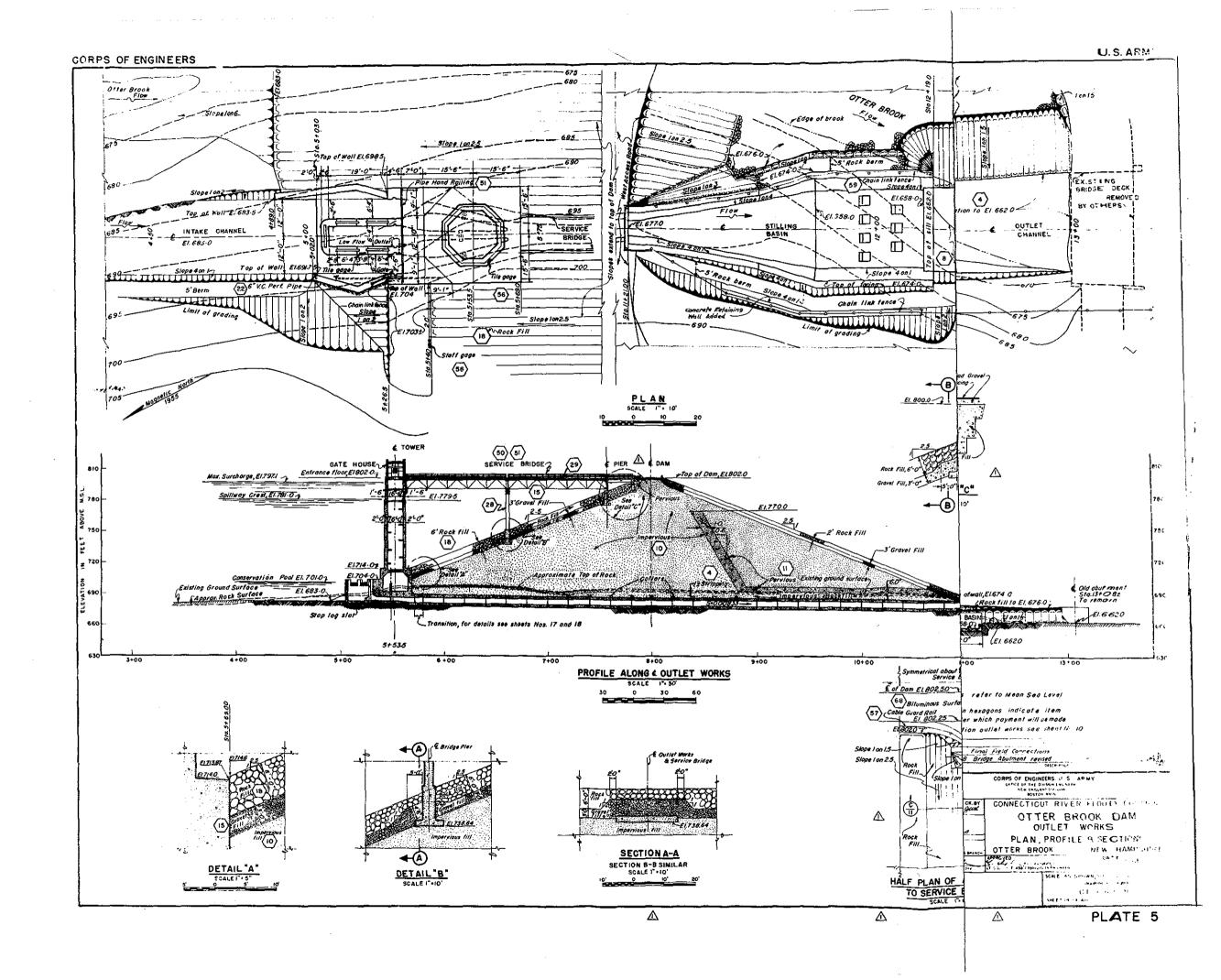
The dam-break analysis for Otter Brook Dam was based on the engineering application of certain laws of physics, considering the hydrologic and hydraulic characteristics of the project and downstream channel, and conditions of failure. Due to the highly unpredictable nature of a dam-break and the ensuing sequence of events, results of this study should not be viewed as exact but only an approximate quantification of the dam-break flood potential. For purposes of analysis, downstream conditions are assumed to remain constant and no allowance is made for possible enlargement or relocation of the river channel due to scour or the temporary damming effect of debris all of which affect, to some extent, the resulting magnitude and timing of flooding downstream.

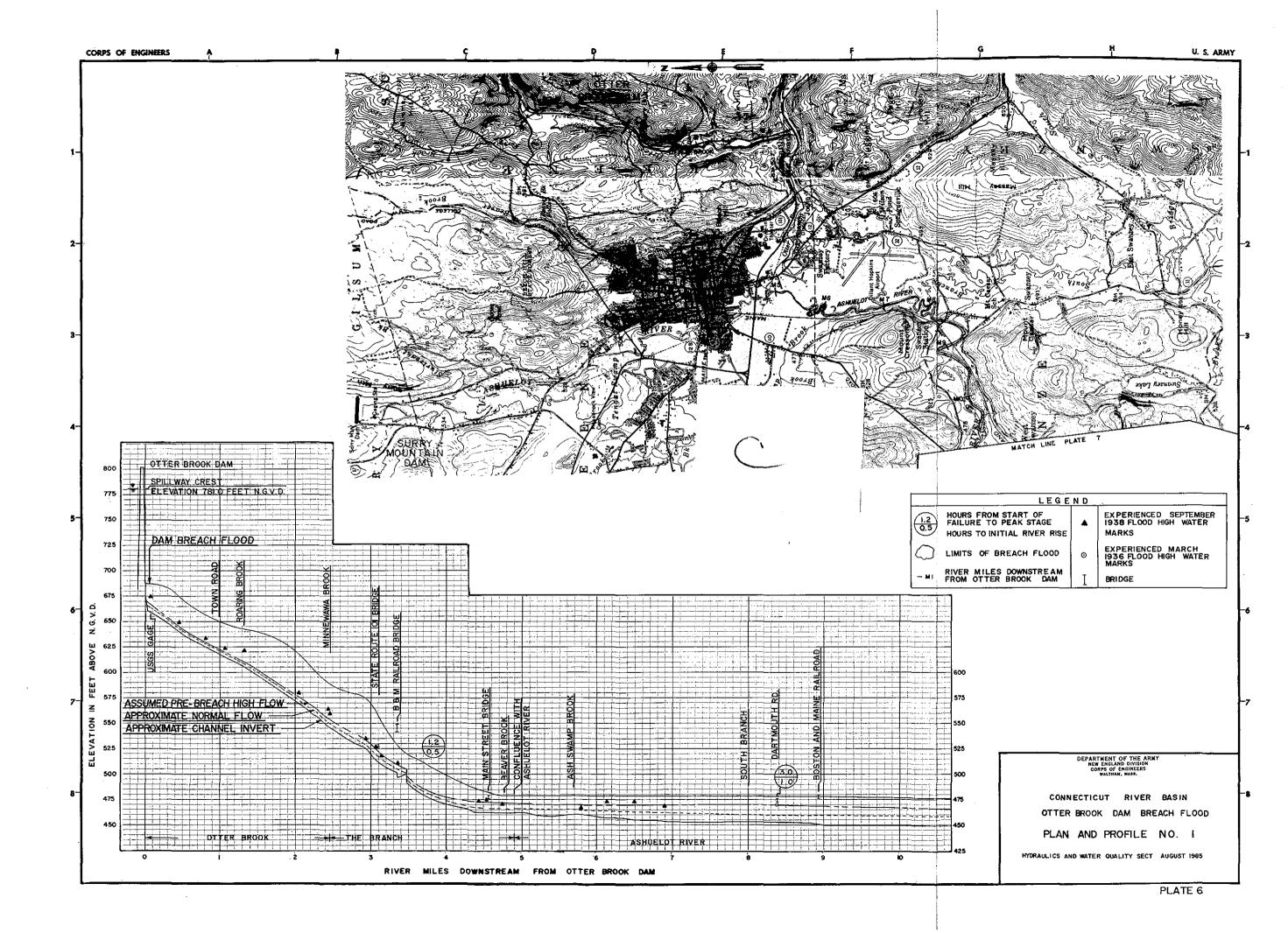


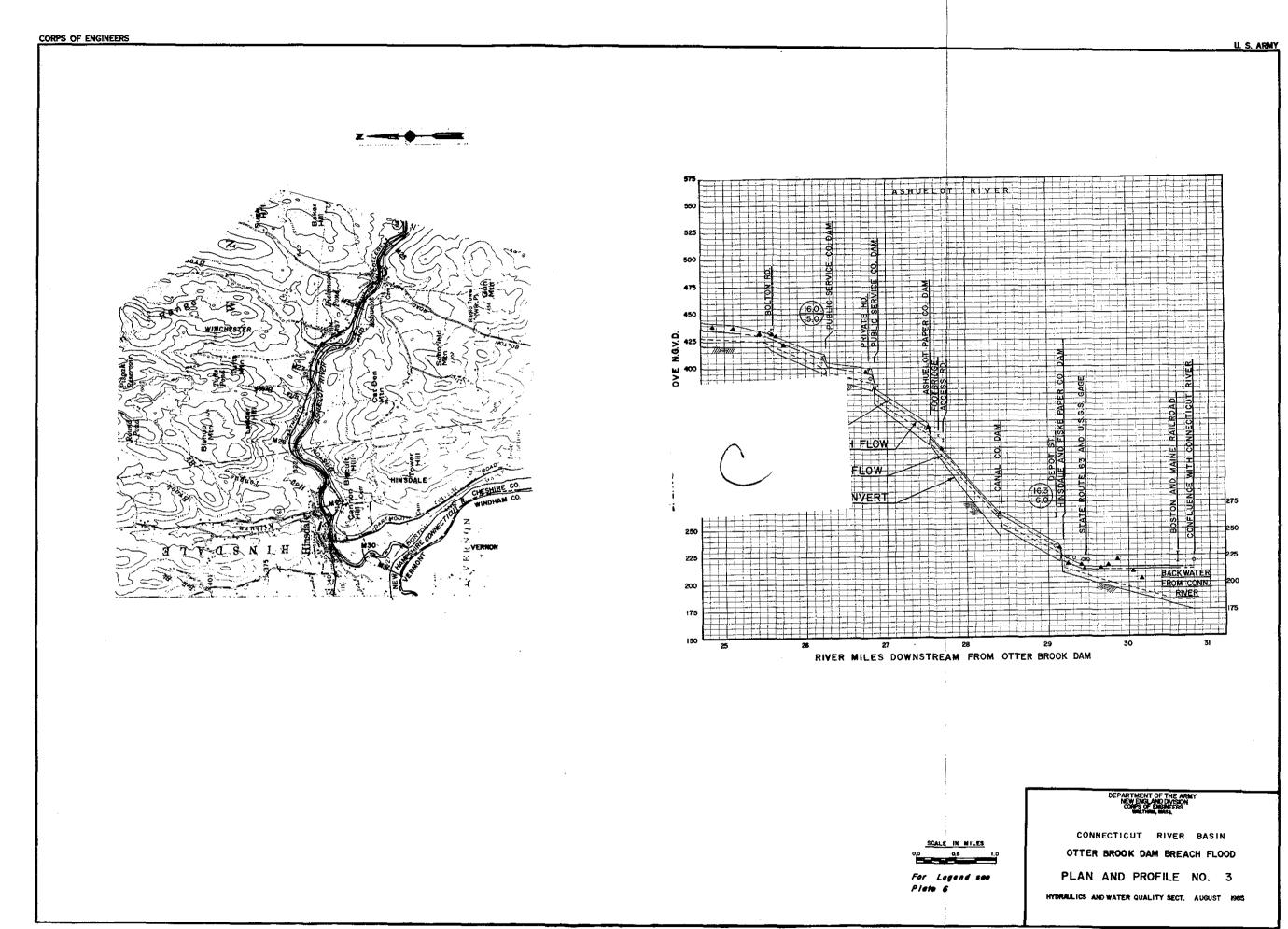


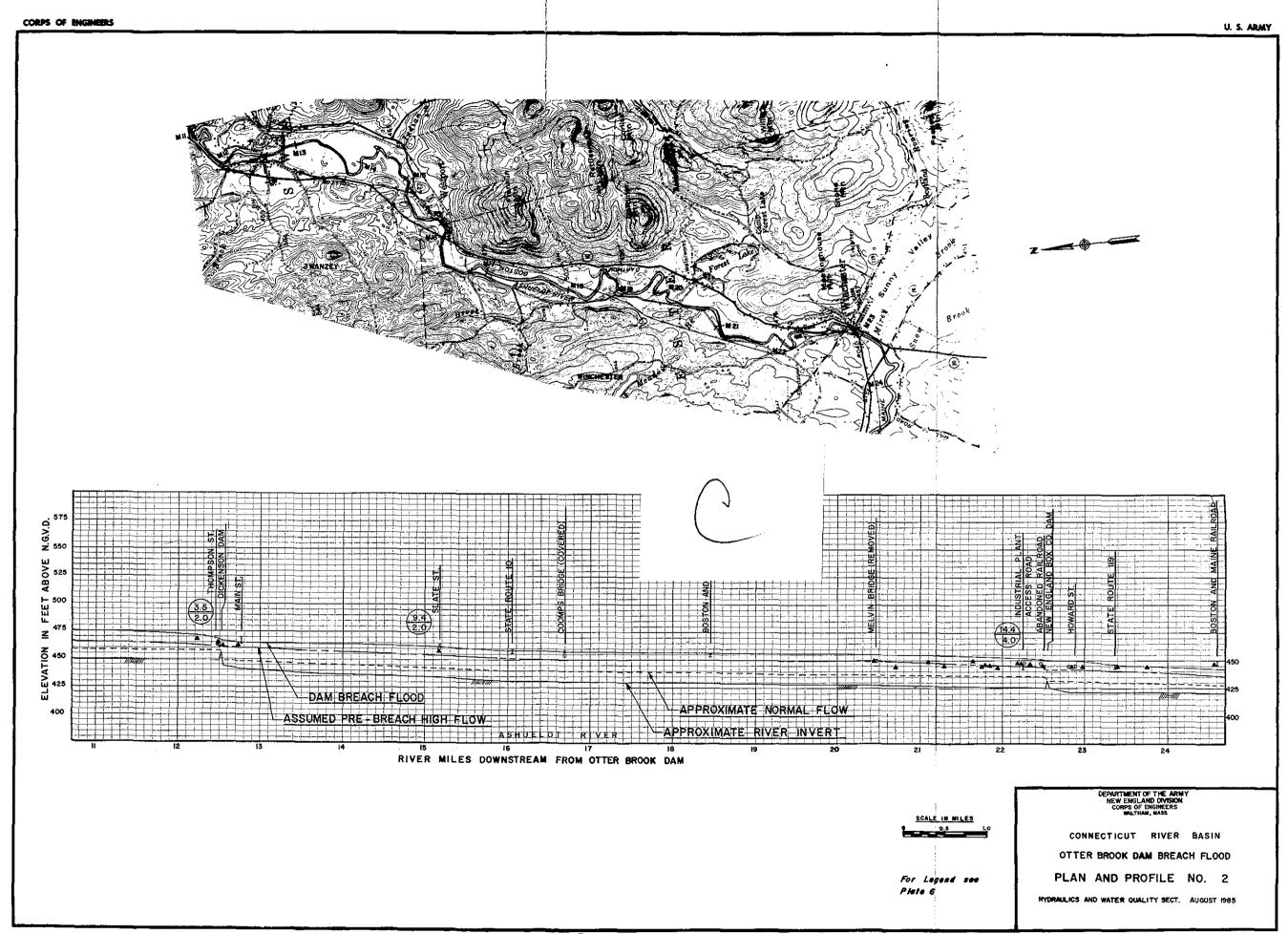
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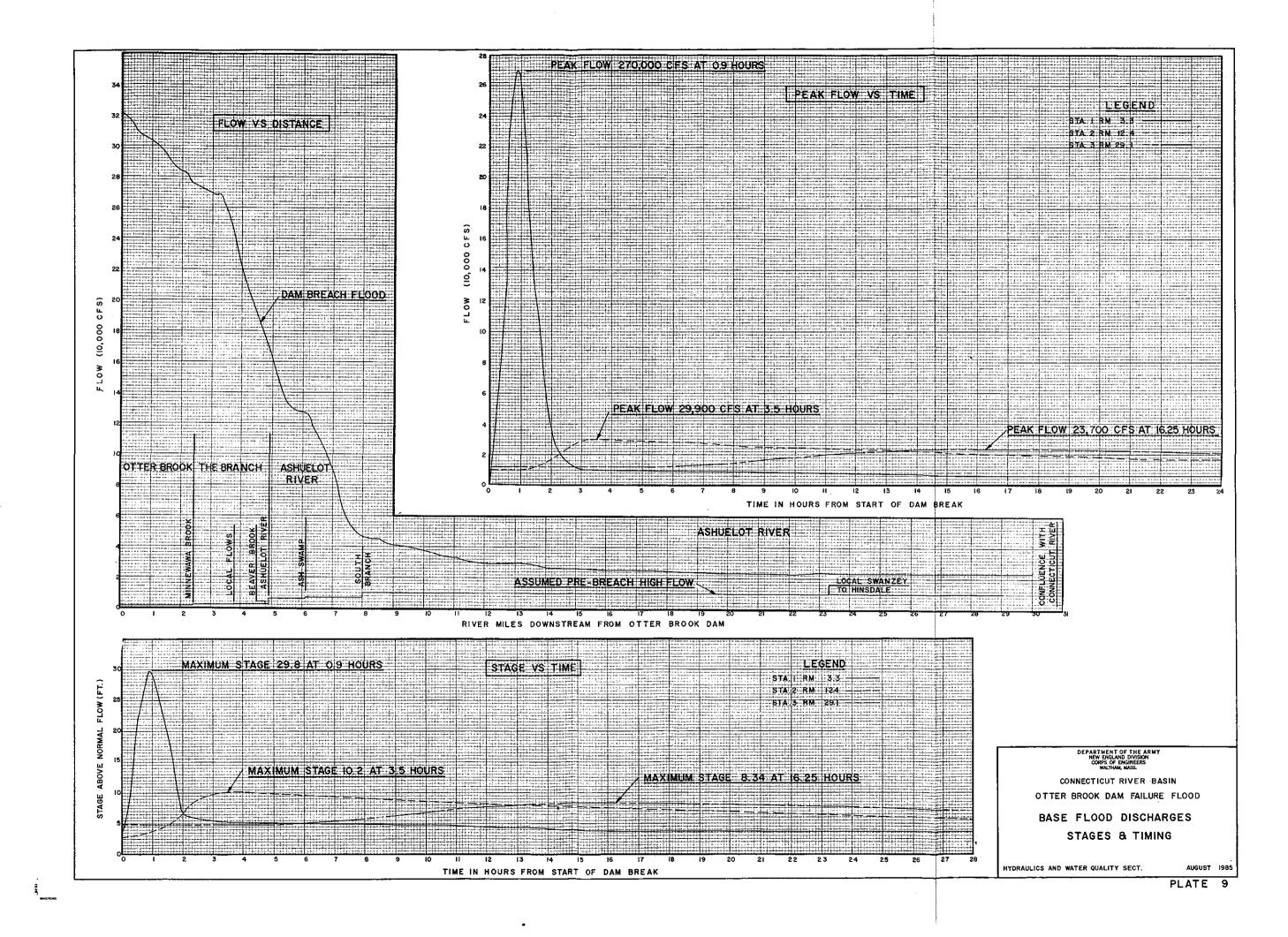
VIEW OF OTTER BROOK LAKE

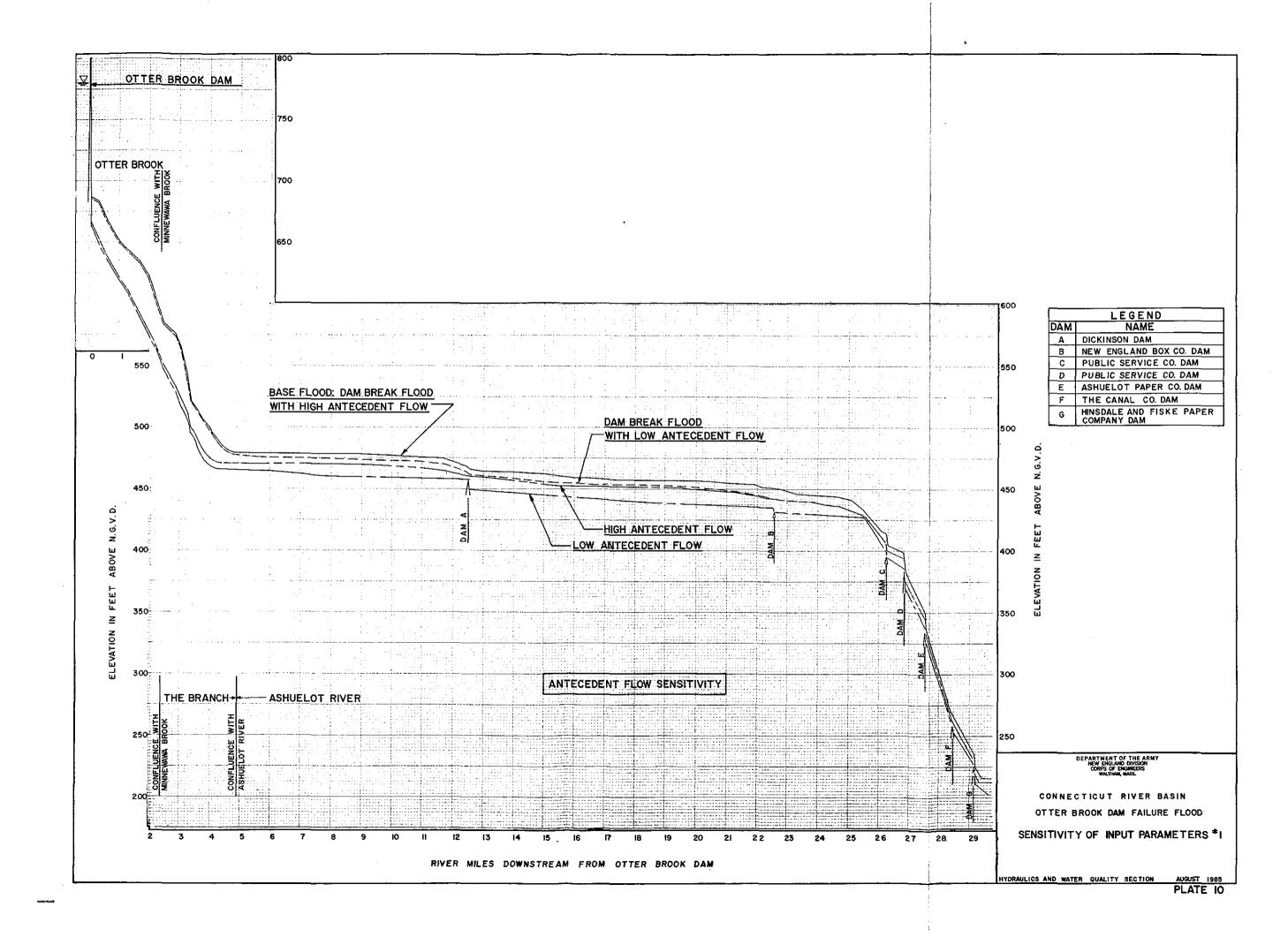


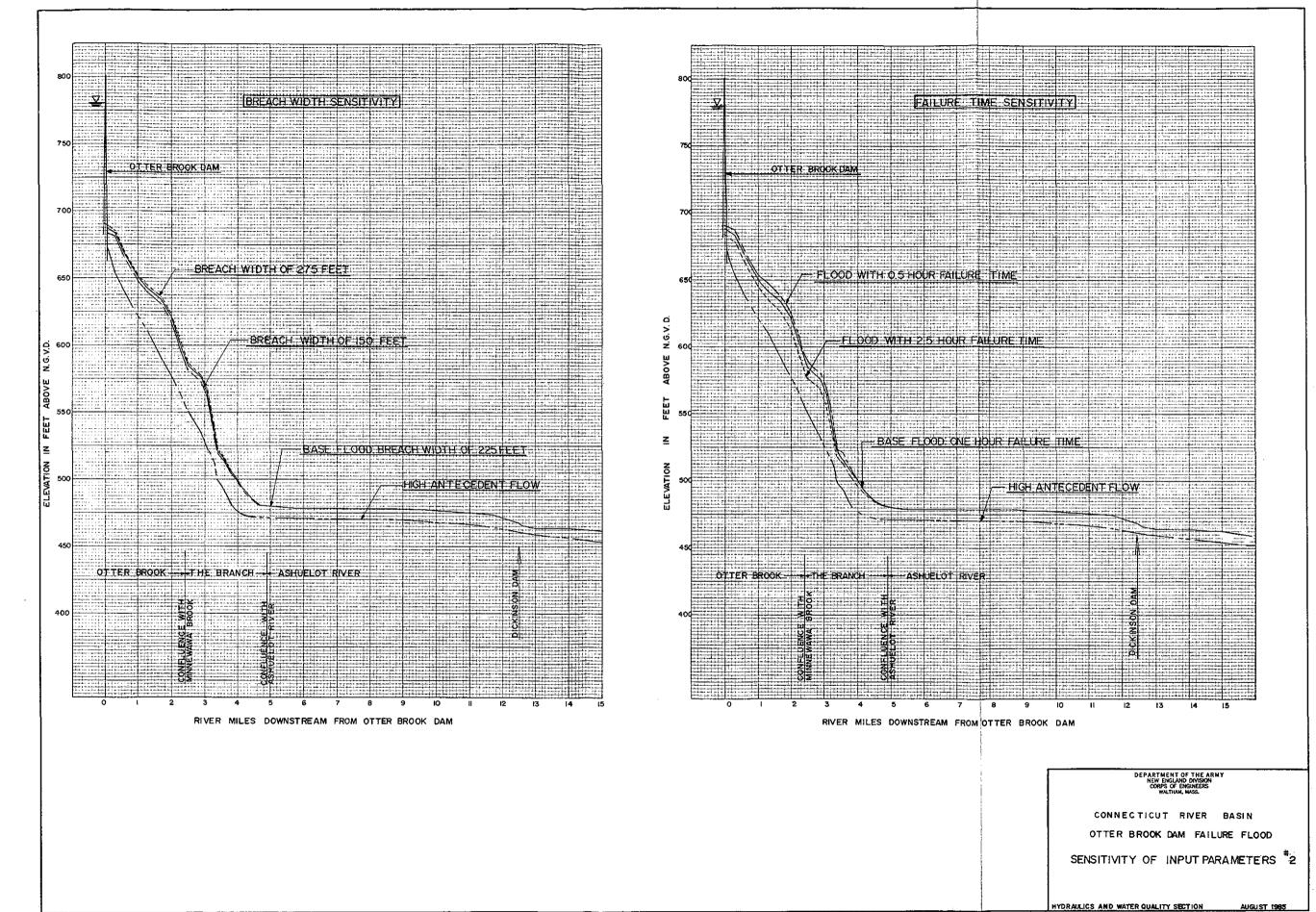


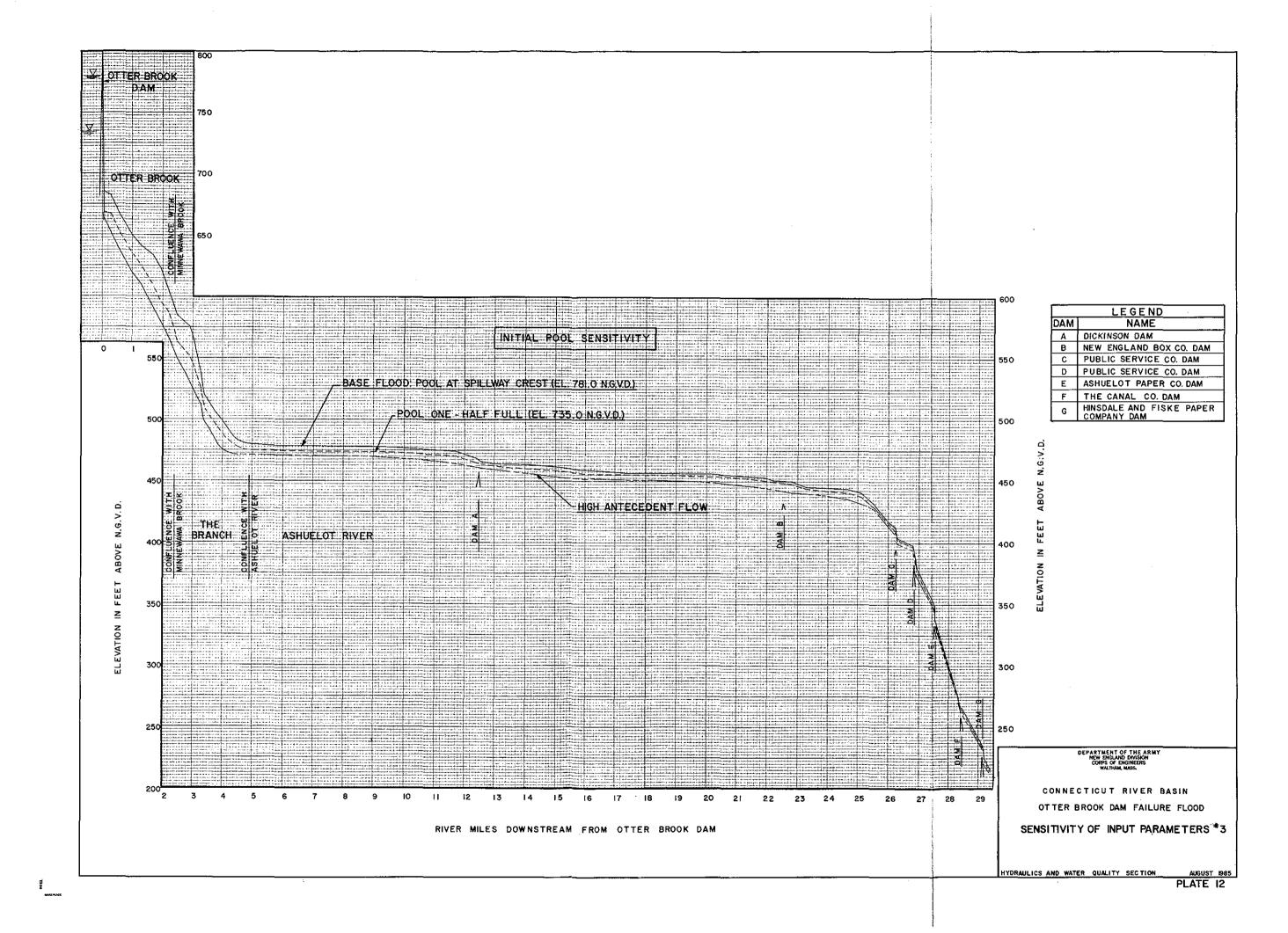


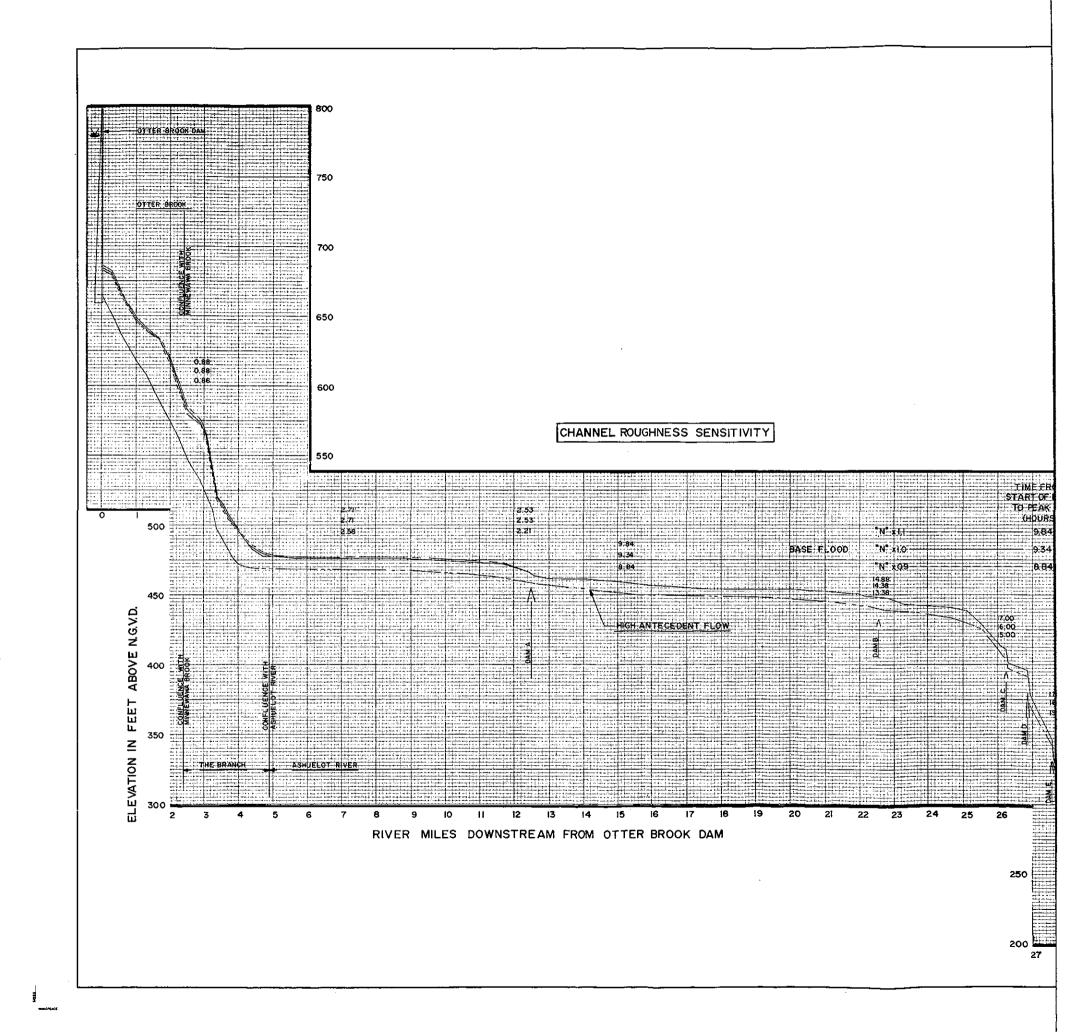












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OTTER BROOM	DAM-BBB	OTTER BRO	OOK	D. STRICK	L.AND	REACH	В
BLDG 115N	1 424 T	RAPELO RD		WALTHAM M	A 02254		
9	0	0	3	40	0	.0	0
0.0	40				-	-	-
2790	180189	289290	223722	53979	13911	7486	6634
6285	6144	6193	6323	6380	6404	6338	6219
6102	5988	5859	5717	5575	5428	5301	5185
5079	4970	4858	4747	4637	4527	4416	4306
4196	4085	3000	17.47	-1007	4027	7720	7500
0.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5
8.0	8.5	9.0		10.0	10.5		
12.0				~ ~ ~ ~ ~		11.0	11.5
	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5
16.0	16+5	40+0		_	_		_
11	8	-6	1	0	0	3	0
1		5	8	9	11		
1.58	605						
587	605	625	635	650	675	700	710
60	670	820	1040	1200	1450	1720	2020
1.82	590						-
573	580	595	610	630	650	670	685
60	180	330	430	700	1140	1320	1370
1.98	580						
564.5	580	590	600	625	650	660	670
60	400	460	500	800	1210	1410	1520
2.09	580						
558	575	595	600	625	650	665	675
60	290	890	890	890	1000	1200	1400
0	0	0	260	790	1310	1700	1810
2.36	565						
544	560	575	600	625	650	655	665
80	480	550	680	860	1400	1400	1400
0	0	0	Q	0	0	200	200
2.65	540						
527	540	550	575	600	625	635	. 650
70	500	610	880	940	1240	1300	2200
2.93	535					-	
514	525	530	550	575	600	605	610
70	280	420	510	620	800	900	1000
7 4 /							
3.16	525	F 5 2					
504	510	520	530	550	575	600	625
80	220	370	490	700	ያ 10	1200	1900
3.33	495						
493	498	500	505	520	540	560	580
80	250	1000	1200	1300	1400	1400	1400
0	Q	600	900	2600	3000	4000	5000
3.45	491						
487	490	495	500	505	520	540	560
80	280	1000	1100	1200	1400	1400	1400
Ö	400	600	2900	3600	5600	8200	10000
3.71	484	- 1: 1:		******	10 10 17 17	17/4 17 17	
472	480	485	490	500	510	520	540

	80	200	700	1200	1300	1400	1400	1400
	Q	0	400	1300	4500	5400	12800	13900
	.060	.060	.060	.100	.100	.100	.100	.100
	.07	•07	.07	• it it	.11	. 1. 1	. 1.1	.11
	+07	• 07	.07	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
-	.08	• 08	.08	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
	• 08	• 08	.08	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
:	.08	• 08	• 08	. 12	.12	.12	.12	.12
	.08	•08	.08	.12	.12	.12	.12	,12
	.08	• 08	•08	.12	.12	•12	.12	.12
	.08	• 08	• 08	• 12	.12	.12	.12	.12
	.08	• 08	+08	· 12	.12	.12	.12	.12
	.15	• 15	+15	· 15	+15	.15	.15	+15
	.15	.15						
ş						+ 1		65
	o	o	٥	0.				
	4	5	9					
	3230	3300	3330	3360	3410	3460	3460	3460
	3490	3330	3170	3000	2855	2815	2775	2735
	2695	2690	2685	2680	2670	2610	2560	2510
	2445	2400	2360	2320	2290	2200	2110	2020
	1925	1840	570					
	175	180	185	190	195	195	193	192
	190	180	170	160	155	153	150	150
	145	1.45	145	145	145	140	140	135
	130	130	130	125	125	120	115	110
	105	100	30					
	100	101	103	104	105	106	108	109
	110	100	95	90	85	85	83	83
	80	80	80	80	- 80	80	77	77
	75	74	74	72	70	70	65	65
	60	60	15	,		, -	,,	
E	07							

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1 *HECFORMAT
2 *ECH0
3 *FREEFORMATTED
4 *COMPOSITE
5 ID-OTTER BROOK TO CONN. R.
6 ID:ASHUELOT RIVER
7 ID+D STRICKLAND NED-COE
8 ID:BLDG 115N 424 TRAPELO RD
9 ID:WALTHAM MA 02254
10 10,9,31
11 IP,3,1
15 QT,0,.1,.5,1.0,1.1,1.5,2.0,2.5,3.0,3.5
16 01,4.0,4.5,5.0,6.0,7.0,8.0,9.0,10.0,11.0,12.0
17 QT+14.0+16.0+18.0+20.0+23.0+35.0+47.0+59.0+71+83
18 SN, SURRY MOUNTAIN DAM
19 SE,558,541,531,521,511,501,491,485
20 SA,1100,862,722,580,438,278,85,0
21 DN+SURRY MOUNTAIN DAM
22 DD, 568, 550, , 550, 2.5, .040, 485
23 DB,1,999,200,490,.5
24 10,3700,1082
25 DN, FAULKNER AND COLONY DAM
26 DD:476:472::476.02:1.5:.040:464.2
27 DB, .5, 999, 130, 464, 2
28 DQ,0,1200,2000,6500,8800,25000,76000,200000
29 DH, 0, 2, 3, 3, 5, 2, 5, 8, 7, 9, 10, 1, 12
30 DN.DICKINSON DAM
31 DD,457,456.2,,460.85,5.8,.040,443.5
32 DB, .5, 999, 167, 443.5
33 DQ,0,1000,2500,4400,13000,17000,30000,59000
34 BH, 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 5, 8, 3, 12, 16, 5
35 DN*NEW ENGLAND BOX CO. DAM
36 DD, 432.6, , , 442.9, 2.5, .040, 426
37 BB, . 5, 999, 103, 426
38 00,,,,323
39 DN*PUBLIC SERVICE CO. DAM 1
40 DD,396.5,,,407.1,31.7,.040,391
41 DB, .5, 999, 100, 391
42 00,,,,343
43 DN/PUBLIC SERVICE CO. DAM 2
44 DD, 383.1, ,, 393.7, 52.8, .040, 365
45 DB, . 5, 999, 100, 365
46 DO: + + + 341
47 DN/ASHUELOT PAPER CO. DAM
48 DD, 335, 7, , , 343, 5, 68, 6, , 040, 326
49 DB+.5+999+100+326
50 DD,,,,546
51 DN+THE CANAL CO+ DAM
52 DD,258.2,,,263.3,52.8,.040,250
53 DB, .5, 999, 100, 250
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54 00,,,,1012

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56 DD, 226, , , 231, 9, 42, 2, , 040, 211
57 DB, .5, 999, 100, 211
58 00++++828
59 DN.USGS GAGE
60 DD, 203, 203, , 210, 8, 38, 9, , 040, 203
61 DR, 0, 31, 890, 1880, 3420, 8300, 16200, 40000
62 DH, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 69, 17, 79
63 RN/SURRY MOUNTAIN DAM TO FAULKNER AND COLONY DAM
64 RF, 1,,-1
65 RG+1+3+5+7+9+12
66 RC+476+02+0+0++063
67 XI+0.1+34+488
68 XF+484+488+490+494+505+516+518+534
69 XC,55,120,415,735,825,915,1035,1415
71 XI+0+8+33+14+487
72 XE+482+486+488+492+503+514+516+532
73 XC+55+120+415+735+825+915+1035+1415
75 XI,1,45,32,07,485
76 XE,480,485,486,488,490,504,514,530
77 XC, 70, 100, 730, 1840, 1865, 2050, 2345, 2950
79 XI,1,7,31,11,482
80 XE+479+482+484+486+490+500+510+518
81 XC,38,40,1015,1700,1990,2110,2240,2535
82 NC, 035, 035, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045
83 XI,2,30,86,479
84 XE, 477, 478, 480, 484, 486, 500, 504, 514
85 XC,55,70,320,975,1255,1350,1400,1625
86 NC+.035+.035+.045+.045+.045+.045+.045+.045
87 XI, 2, 18, 30, 56, 481
88 XF+476+480+482+484+488+490+492+516
89 XE, 476, 480, 482, 484, 488, 490, 492, 516
90 XC,55,90,620,660,1165,1220,1300,1540
92 XI,2,55,30,05,480
93 XE, 475, 476, 480, 484, 490, 494, 500, 515
94 XC,80,145,510,780,970,1290,1420,2080
96 XI,2,87,29,57,477
97 XE, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 490, 495, 500
98 XC+60+110+265+620+635+665+680+700
99 NC1.0351.0351.0451.0451.0451.0451.0451.045
100 XI,3.35,28,87,480
101 XE, 473, 476, 480, 482, 486, 490, 495, 500
102 XC,80,100,215,625,830,830,830,830
103 X0+0+0+0+0+0+490+1720+2680
104 NC, 035, 035, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045, 045
105 XI,3,5,28,71,479
106 XE,472,6,475,478,480,485,490,495,500
107 XC,50,70,90,1240,1400,1400,1400,1400
108 X0,0,0,0,0,0,1430,3110,4800
110 XI,4.05,27.8,475
111 XE,472.3,474,476,478,484,490,492,498
112 XC,120,125,1580,1800,1960,1960,1960,1960
113 X0,0,0,0,0,0,0,280,480,600
114 NC+.025+.025+.040+.040+.040+.040+.040+.040
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55 DN/HINSDALE AND FISKE PAPER CO. DAM

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115 XI, 4.5, 27, 39, 475
116 XE, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 486, 500
117 XC,180,220,2520,2760,2800,2900,2900,2900
118 X0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1202,1300
120 *CATEGORICAL
122 XM*, 25*, 25
123 *COMPOSITE
124 RN, FAULKNER AND COLONY DAM TO DICKINSON DAM
125 RP+1++-1
126 RG, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14
127 RC+460-85+-0-1698+40000+-063
128 XI,4.65,27,18,471
129 XE,464.2,470,472,474,476,478,480,500
130 XC, 195, 230, 345, 470, 2600, 2600, 2600, 2600
131 X0,0,0,0,0,1878,4704,6950,7340
133 XI,5,08,26,59,471
134 XE+464.1+470+472+473+474+476+480+500
135 XC, 105, 135, 405, 715, 2071, 2071, 2071, 2071
136 X8,0,0,0,0,0,1973,10309,11459
138 XI,5,25,26,46,470
139 XE,464,469,470,472,474,476,480,500
140 XC+60+80+165+930+2695+2695+2695+2695
141 X0,0,0,0,0,0,3605,10455,11655
142 NC+.020+.020+.020+.035+.035+.035+.035+.035
143 XI:5:69:25:73:467
144 XE,460,2,466,468,469,470,472,480,500
145 XC,60,85,550,1520,2410,2410,2410,2410
146 X0,0,0,0,0,0,1210,9528,11368
147 NC++020++020++035++035++035++035++035
148 GN, 5, 69, THE BRANCH
149 RL, 2593, 7295, 28660, 229565, 238630, 180740, 72580, 27472, 14430, 11570
150 RL, 11324, 11055, 10705, 10415, 10300, 10020, 9740, 9455, 9060, 8665
151 QL,,7990,7130,6980,6875,6740,6500,6400,6345,6320,6300
152 XI+5.84+25.62+464
153 XE,460,1,462,466,468,472,476,480,500
154 XC,60,70,430,1610,2400,2400,2400,2400
155 X0,0,0,0,0,1847,5123,7800,9450
156 NC+,020+,020+,035+,035+,035+,035+,035+,035
157 XI,6,4,25,05,465
158 XF,460,462,464,466,467,470,480,500
159 XC, 70, 90, 110, 1160, 1240, 1968, 1968, 1968
160 X0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2432,3224
161 NC+,020+,020+,020+,035+,035+,035+,035+,035
162 RN,6.4, ASH SWAMP BROOK + LOCAL
163 RL+744+3000+2950+2900+2890+2850+2800+2750+2700+2600
164 RL, 2500, 2440, 2380, 2300, 2200, 2100, 2000, 1900, 1800, 1700
165 QL, 1500, 1400, 1200, 1100, 900, 500, 400, 300, 250, 200
166 XI,7,75,23,7,456,5
167 XE,452.7,453.2,456.5,460,470,471,480,500
168 XE, 20, 50, 100, 200, 2940, 2940, 2940, 2940
169 X0,0,0,0,0,0,1300,3140,3510
170 NC, .020, .020, .020, .035, .035, .035, .035, .035
171 XI,8,43,23,02,461
172 XE,452.6,453.2,461,462,470,471,480,500
173 XC,20,80,130,1800,3000,3000,3000,3000
174 X0,0,0,0,0,0,1330,2110,2400
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176 QN,8.43,,SOUTH RRANCH
177 QL,3482,9000,8650,8300,8230,7950,7600,7250,6900,6650
178 RL+6400+6200+6000+5800+5600+5400+5200+5000+4800+4500
179 QL,4000,3600,3200,2900,2300,1400,1000,800,600,500
180 XI, 9, 1, 22, 35, 466
181 XE, 452, 1, 453, 466, 476, 480, 484, 485, 486
182 XC,0,80,180,580,1020,1240,1450,1540
183 NC,.020,.020,.020,.035,.035,.035,.035,.035,.035
184 XI,9,43,22,02,453,5
185 XE,452,453,453,5,456,456,5,460,485,500
186 XC, 30, 60, 120, 180, 250, 360, 2180, 3070
187 NC+.020+.020+.020+.035+.035+.035+.035+.035
188 XI, 9, 67, 21, 78, 456, 5
189 XE+450.2+451.5+456.5+480+481+482+500+500.1
190 XC+0+75+130+130+1690+1920+2400+2500
191 NC1.0201.0201.0201.0201.0351.0351.0351.035
192 XI,10,1,21,35,452
193 XE, 450, 1, 450, 5, 452, 460, 480, 482, 500, 500, 1
194 XC, 0, 45, 80, 200, 870, 1260, 3000, 30001
195 NC1.0201.0201.0201.0351.0351.0351.0351.035
196 XI, 12, 33, 19, 12, 459, 5
197 XE,448.6,449.5,459.5,460,480,480.1,490,500
198 XC,0,70,130,210,1270,2080,2120,3500
199 NC1.0201.0201.0201.0351.0351.0351.0351.035
200 XI,13,14,18,31,454,5
201 XE,448.5,450.3,454.5,469,469.1,485.7,488,500
202 XC, 20, 50, 135, 150, 340, 950, 1850, 2200
203 NC+.020+.020+.020+.035+.035+.035+.035+.035
204 *CATEGORICAL
206 XM, .25, .25, .25, .25
207 *COMPOSITE
208 RN/DICKINSON DAM TO NEW ENGLAND BOX CO. DAM
209 RP, 1, , -1
210 RC, 442, 9, 0, 0, .25
211 RG, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8
212 XI,13,19,18,26,447
213 XE, 443, 4, 446, 447, 460, 461, 480, 487, 500
214 XC,0,150,168,180,510,1020,2050,2500
216 XI, 13.4, 18.05, 444
217 XE+440.8+443+444+457+460+470+473+476
218 XC,0,70,130,180,520,880,1150,2200
220 XI,14.41,17.04,447.5
221 XE+437.3+437.7+447.5+452.5+455.5+460+475+485.6
222 XC,0,20,100,150,1300,2820,3370,3650
223 NC, .030, .030, .030, .040, .040, .040, .040, .040
224 XI, 15, 66, 15, 79, 443
225 XE+435+436+442+443+460+461+473+483
226 XC, 15, 50, 90, 140, 320, 430, 850, 1025
228 XI, 16, 53, 14, 92, 437
229 XE, 431, 434, 435, 437, 441, 455, 460, 475
230 XC, 15, 45, 65, 90, 135, 250, 1050, 1380
231 NC++025++025++025++035++035++035++035
232 XI,20,39,11,06,433
233 XE,429,430,431,433,446,450,460,480
234 XC, 15, 45, 75, 105, 540, 2300, 3080, 5808
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236 XI,20,73,10,72,433
237 XE, 428, 9, 430, 430, 5, 433, 444, 453, 460, 480
238 XC, 10, 40, 70, 100, 180, 695, 1655, 3168
240 XI,23,16,8,29,432
241 XE+426+427+428+432+446+447+460+480
242 XC,0,35,60,115,120,410,1440,1650
243 NC1.025,.025,.025,.035,.035,.035,.035,.035
244 *CATEGORICAL
245 XM,,25,,25,,25,,25,,25,,25,,25,,25,,25
246 *COMPOSITE
247 RN, NEW ENGLAND BOX CO. DAM TO P. S. CO. DAM 1
248 RP, 1,,-1
249 RC+407.1+0+0+.25
250 RG+2+3+4+5+6+7
251 XI,23,22,8,23,428
252 XE,425.9,427,428,442,443,450,460,480
253 XC,0,90,100,210,235,730,1420,1640
254 NC,.020,.020,.020,.035,.035,.035,.035,.035,.035
255 XI,23,46,7,99,426
256 XE,421.9,422,423,426,443,446,452,487
257 XC+0+15+55+80+115+750+1040+1350
259 ON, 23, 46, LOCAL SWANZEY TO HINSDALE
260 QL:1123:900:875:850:845:825:800:775:750:725
261 QL, 700, 690, 685, 680, 655, 625, 610, 600, 600, 590
262 QL,500,500,480,450,400,300,250,200,150,100
263 RL,150,150,200,600,2000,1100,1100,1000,750,700
264 QL, 600, 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100
265 XI,23,96,7,49,437
266 XE,421,8,425,430,437,439,443,460,500
267 XC,86,113,133,153,280,770,2640,3000
268 X0,0,0,0,0,0,0,4224,4392
270 XX,24,46,6,99,425
271 XE,421,7,423,425,440,460,460,1,460,2,460,3
272 XC,0,96,130,860,1840,1840,1840,1840
274 XI,26,17,5,28,422
275 XE,420,422,435,445,450,450,1,450,2,450,3
276 XC,98,155,258,818,977,977,977,977
278 XX,26,22,5,23,419
279 XE,417,419,420,425,430,435,450,450,1
280 XC,22,119,170,195,280,370,680,680
282 XI,26,9,4,55,396
283 XE,394,395,396,408,411,440,440.1,440.2
284 XC,15,68,90,181,294,526,526,526
286 *CATEGORICAL
287 XM,,125,,125,,125,,125,,125,,125,,125
288 *COMPOSITE
289 RN:P. S. CO. DAM 1 TO DAM 2
290 RF, 1, , -1
291 RC+393.7+0+0+.25
292 RG+1+2
293 XI,26,92,4,53,393
294 XE,391,393,394,400,411,434,434,1,434,2
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295 XC,23,100,158,242,371,511,511,511
297 XI,27,49,3,96,382
298 XE, 379, 382, 386, 400, 400, 1, 400, 2, 400, 3, 400, 4
299 XC, 34, 125, 349, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500
301 *CATEGORICAL
302 XM,,05,.05
303 *COMPOSITE
304 RN/P. S. CO. DAM 2 TO ASHUELOT PAPER CO. DAM
305 RFy1yy-1
306 RC, 343, 5, 0, 0, . 25
307 RG, 1, 2
308 XI,27,51,3,94,368
309 XE+367+368+375+400+400+1+400+2+400+3+400+4
310 XC, 76, 99, 152, 504, 504, 504, 504, 504
312 XI, 28, 19, 3, 26, 342
313 XE, 328, 342, 371, 371, 1, 371, 2, 371, 3, 371, 4, 371, 5
314 XC, 32, 122, 400, 400, 400, 400, 400, 400
316 *CATEGORICAL
317 XM, .05, .05
318 *COMPOSITE
319 RN, ASHUELOT PAPER CO. DAM TO THE CANAL CO. DAM
320 RP,1,,-1
321 RC, 263, 3, 0, 0, . 25
322 RG,1,2
323 XI,28,2,3,25,350
324 XE, 326, 350, 371, 371, 1, 371, 2, 371, 3, 371, 4, 371, 5
325 XC, 107, 230, 300, 300, 300, 300, 300, 300
327 XI, 29, 07, 2, 38, 244
328 XE+243+244+245+263+275+300+300+1+300+2
329 XC+60+98+123+179+302+472+472+472
330 NC, 1040, 1040, 1060, 1060, 1060, 1060, 1060, 1060
331 *CATEGORICAL
332 XM++05++05
333 *COMPOSITE
334 RN, THE CANAL CO. DAM TO HINSDALE PAPER CO. DAM
335 RF,1,,-1
336 RC, 231, 9, 0, 0, , 25
337 RG, 1, 2
338 XI,29,09,2,36,252
339 XE, 251, 252, 260, 300, 300, 1, 300, 2, 300, 3, 300, 4
340 XC, 17, 83, 158, 375, 375, 375, 375, 375
342 XI,29,8,1,65,224
343 XE,220,224,226,228,235,250,250,1,250.2
344 XC+47+170+178+181+202+680+680+680
346 *CATEGORICAL
347 XM, .05, .05
348 *COMPOSITE
349 RN/DOWNSTREAM FROM HINSDALE PAPER CO. DAM
350 RP, 1,,-1
351 RC+210.8+0+0+.25
352 RG, 1, 2
353 XI,29,83,1,62,212
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354 XE,210,212,218,250,250.1,250.2,250.3,250.4

- 355 XC,97,110,173,620,620,620,620,620
- 357 XI,30,01,1,44,210
- 358 XE,203,205,210,215,220,225,230,240
- 359 XC,97,110,140,175,440,535,575,915
- 361 *CATEGORICAL
- 362 XM++05++05
- 363 *COMPOSITE
- 364 77